A DAY OF EXCITING EVENTS

The Battle at General Harrison's Home Stubbornly Fought by Republicans.

They Are Met on Every Hand by a Horde of Desperate Bummers, Thugs and Outlaws as Deputy United States Marshals.

Intimidations Unparalleled Resorted To on Order of Democratic Managers.

Respectable Citizens Are Seized by These Depnties and Hurried Off to the Federal Building for Abiding by Election Laws.

the Mere Whim of These Bulldozers.

No Persons Safe from Arrest Made Upon

Southern Methods in Browbeating and Saizures of Innocent Persons in a Desperate Attempt to Steal the County Vote.

THE DAY OF ELECTION.

Interest Intense and Republicans Subject to Namerous Ourrages.

After a brisk rain, yesterday morning, the clouds remained, threatening to make the day as disagreeable as possible, but sometime before noon a cooling current arose, adding enough discomfort to cause uncertainty as to what the weather might be before night. It did not retard the Republican workers at the polls, however, who were promptly in their places before the voting began. The Democrats, too, backed by things, penitentiary birds and a few who have ordinarly the confidence of respectable men, all supplied with deputy marshals' badges, commissions and bull-dog revolvers, were on hand to carry out their general plan of intimidating voters. As the day advanced the crowds around the polis increased, and from the earliest hour possible until far in the afternoon the voting was brisk. The Democratic inspectors had as much as they could do. There was no time for talking; it was steady business with them, judges and clerks from the beginning. Outside the challengers were on the alert, and not a man who went up the chute escaped scrutiny from one side or the other. As the one offering a ballot announced his name, as quick as a flash the challengers on either side would scan their lists closely, and "all right" would come from both parties at once. But there never was an election when the tension seemed so tight or the watchfulness so keen. There was very little joking, and no one had inclination for it. The Republicans were hopeful, courageous and determined, but discreet in their activity, following scrupulously the law in every detail and persevering in the justness of their cause and rightfulness of their purpose. Democrats had an essertiveness that was annoying in precincts where the majorities are always against them, and a spirit of bravado and buildozing where they have generally had things their own way. But at no time during the day would it have required much at any of the polls to bring about a conflict. It was only avoided by the Republicans preserving their manliness and good judgment. When violence did occur it followed repeated acts of intimidation, to which the Democrats resorted in the outset, and when they became of such aggravating character that only a superior being could

Desperation, sustained by devilish impulses, marked the workers of Democracy, and under instructions, with a borde of ruffians, acting as deputy marshals, behind them, the attack on Republican voters was made all along the line No matter what position in society or business one held, or how long he had lived in the precinct in which he offered to vote, whether years or months, he was not certain of escaping arrest. The outlaws and freebooters wearing the red badges issued to them by the United States marshal and armed with bull-dog revolvers were ready to ponnce upon any man who entered or came out of the schute. As events developed, the secret instructions they had received came to the surface, and they seemed to be to arrest every Republican voter on sight. Mon, residents for a long number of years in their precincts, and who, time after time, had voted there without question, were challenged by Democrats and forced to have their votes sworn in with the chances of falling into the hands of cut throats against them. While this inmainly against colored voters, it was also applied in efforts to intimidate white men. It was a complete system of cowing as infamous as those who executed were, in a majority of instances, notoriously vile. Every colored man ran the risk of arrest and the sponsor for him. whether he was lawyer, doctor, clergyman or merchant, was either insulted, browbeaten or arrested. An incident of this kind occured to the Rev. N. A. Hyde, former pastor of the Mayflower Congregational Church and a resident of the city for thirty years. A colored man, Nathan Hale, who worked for him and had often voted, as he had a perfect right to do, at the second precinct of the Ninth ward, was challenged. He went to Mr. Hyde's residence and asked him to go with him to the polls and swear in his vote. This Mr. Hyde willingly consented to do. At the polls, of course, the form was gone through and Hale cast his vote. but got until the Democratic inspector insultingly said to Mr. Hyde. "You have been doing a good deal of this to-day." It was the only instance where Mr. Hyde had sworn in a vote, but John P. Frenzel, the banker, Democratic politician and school commissioner, a bulldozer of the first grade, had free access to these polls. He was out and in the room where the inspector and judges were, and where he had no right to be, as if he owned the place. "I am here," he gaid when some protested against his superserviceableness, "to swear in voters." There was an outrageous abuse of authority

to intimidate a colored voter, one Harry Jones, at the second precinct of the Sixteenth ward. Jones had lived there since 1872, and on going up to vote was challenged. The deputy marshal arrested him and hurried him off to federal building, where, had been done in many cases, deputy could not swear to sufficient grounds ar making the arrest. Thus it went on all day. the deputies burrying in with men whose restdence and right to vote could not in any way be impeached. It was an attack all along the line to frighten Republicans away from the polis, but the outrages had the opposite effect. The Republicans came together a little closer after every arrest, until they presented a solid and invincible phalaux in their resistance to these repeated abuses of law by men who have been or are on the way to the penitentiary. While the voter himself thus suffered the Republican challenger was an especial object of attack. He did not know when his turn would come to be seized by a brutal officer disgracing the authority of the government, and hustled off to the marshal's office. The simple act of challenging, as in the cases of Ot Hasselman, of the first precinct of the Eleventh ward, and Samuel Goddard, of the second precinct of the Sixteenth ward, was enough to put them in danger of niegal arrest. Wherever one went instances of this kind were numerous and rumors were rife. Outrage after outrage occurred, taking in gentlemen, in addition to the two named, like E. C. Atkins, A. H. Nordyke, Brainard Rorison, representative manufacturers, Harry S. New, one of the proprietors of the Journal, and others whose integrity cannot be questioned and whose characters are passports to high consideration among all classes of people. It was a day when, armed with brief authority by the Democratic powers that be, out-throats, bulldozers and peniteutiary birds were let loese upon the community.

by John Agnew, a deputy marshal. in seeking

While these things were going on in immediate connection with the voting, the interest down town grew as the day neared the end. In the hotel lobbies, on the streets, and everywhere men gathered, the election was the one topic of talk. Republicans were hopeful; Democrats to a de-

the other counties in this State. At Republican headquarters Chairman Huston and Attorney-general Michener received congratulatory telegrams and attended to the calls for information. To citizens, friends in the East sent telegrams of which the following were typical:

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- Ochiltree's dispatch a few days since to you is correct. Harrison will carry the State at least by 30,000. My friend Boyhan will be elected to Congress.

JAMES O'BRIEN. Jno. C. New:

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- Going well all along our • J. H. BRESLIN. The telegrams received from this State were equally encouraging, but among them were many recounting outrages by deputy marshals throughout Indiana like those that occurred here. In every county could be found Democratic rascality in illegal voting and Democratic bulldozing through a system of unwarranted

FIRST WARD. In the First ward the voting went on without any special incident, the colored voters being alert and good-humored. In the second precinct of the ward, early in the morning, the colored voters gathered at New Bethel church, on Beeler street, and there falling in line, marched to the SECOND WARD.

In the precincts of the Second ward the voting went on steadily, the throngs of voters at the polls cracking jokes at each other's expense, or questioning visitors as to "how things" were going elsewhere. In the second precinct a little knot of third-party men, four in number, each with a white badge nearly half a yard long diplayed on his breast, was subjected to a round of good-natured badinage. General Harrison voted about 10:30 o'clock in the third precinct of the Second ward. Accompanied by his son, Russell, he walked from his residence on North Delaware street, about three squares and a half, to the poll, and the chute being open, east his ballot, After voting a crowd gathered about him and a short season of hand-shaking took place. Among those who shook hands with the General were H. D. Pierce, nephew of the late Vice-president Hendricks, and W. O. DeVay, a wholesale paper dealer, both of whom, heretofore Democrats, expressed the hope that the result would be a Republican victory. The General then walked away, accompanied by his son, returning to his home. The number of his vote on the poll-book was 237.

THIRD WARD. In the first precinct of the Third ward an in cident occurred early in the morning which came near ending in a fight. The polls were to be opened at 8 o'clock, but at 4 o'clock A. M. the Democrats came and took possession of the eastern side of the chute, which has always been occupied by the Republicans. About o'clock the Republicans appeared and were about to take their usual place, when they were told they couldn't have it. They demanded possession and the Democrats refused to yield. A hot controversy ensued and both sides became very excited. Finally C. S. Darnell called on all the Republicans present to take position behind him on the Republican side of the chute, as there was going to be trouble. A number had clubs and canes. Then Darnell told the Democrats if they did not immediately go on their own side of the chute they would be pitched into the street. They went. After that the voting was active during the early part of the day and the challenging was brisk. Quite a number of colored voters live in this ward and at least one half of their votes were challenged. and they were required to get property-owners to swear them in. In several instances men's votes were challenged who had been residents of the ward and precinct for years. The Democratic challengers seemed to be acting under pecial instructions to challenge every colored Republican who presented his vote. They seemed to act upon the presumption that every one of them was an illegal voter. several instances after the voter had secured a real-estate owner to swear in his vote both the voter and his backer were arrested and bauled foff down town in a big two-horse Democratic wagon. One young colored man, Richard Thompson, who lives in a house just back of the polling place in the second precinct, offered his vote, and it was challenged. He said he would go and get some one to swear it in for him. "If you do I'll have you and the man who swears in your vote both arrested," said a Democratic challenger to him. Thompson soon came back with Thomas Smithers, who made the necessary affidavit, and the vote was taken, and on the order of Morris Digger both of them were arrested and hauled off. Thompson's step-father, who is a respectable colored citizen, was present, and said the boy had always lived at home, although he works at 400 North Illinois street. and that was the residence he was given upon the Democratic poll-book. The crowd of colored men present jeered the deputy marshals as they drove off with their prisoners. Several other arrests were made during the day-all colored men. They were bauled off and in an hour or so would come back and be greeted with cheers by their friends on their arrival.

The Fourth ward has the largest colored vote of any in the city and it was in both precincts of this ward and especially the second that the colored men were subjected to continued insults from early in the morning until the polls closed at night. They bore it all patiently and goodnaturedly, but if the same number of white men had been made to go through the same series of arrests and threats of arrests that they did there would have been a riot in the ward before 9 o'clock in the morning. About 10 o'clock there came near being a serious affray. Revolvers and knives were drawn and matters looked serious for the time, but better counsel prevailed and things quieted down. The colored men of the ward deserve commendation as law-abiding citizens and men who keep the peace under great provocation. At about 4 o'clock, County Chairman Tom Taggart drove up to the polling place in the second precinct in a buggy. There were several hundred colored men upon the sidewalks and in the streets. They were laughing and singing and having a good time. Several of the Democrats went out to the buggy and spoke to Taggart and he drove rapidly off and in the course of fifteen minutes Deputy United States marshals began to come from all directions. They came in vehicles and on foot and in a short time there were twenty-five of Hawkins's pets present. They were greeted with shouts and laughter upon their arrival, by the assembled colored men. One particularly seedy-looking specimen of a deputy was hauled up to the polls in a big Democratic wagon drawn by two mules He was a timid, inoffensive appearing young man, who looked as though he hadn't taken a bath or changed his shirt since the campaign began. A man of ordinary judgment would have picked him out for an under stable-boy in a livery stable rather than a deputy marshal. "Lord love us. what are you unloading there, white man!" said one. "What are you going to do with that thing, anyhow?" said another. "Did you draw it in a raffle?" the third inquired of the driver. and each of these inquires provoked shouts of laughter.

"By G-, he will be needed here," yelled the "If you're goin' to bring deputy marshals round here, why don't you bring men? answered some one in the crowd. "A thousand of that kind of cattle wouldn't be any account

around here," and another laugh went up from the crowd. The deputy was out of the wagon by this time, and was surrounded by a large crowd, who formed a ring around him, and guyed him unmercifully. 'Say, sonny, you better run home, it's suppertime, and your mother will be looking for you.

said one. "What you all doin' with that ribbon, bub?" said another. "Are you a deputy marshail" shouted the third.

"They must have been short of men when they appointed you," were some of the interrogations that were fired at him, and each elicited shouts of laughter. He looked dazed and slunk off into the crowd. By the time the polls closed. the men present were enjoying themselves, and there was not a sign of trouble at any time. At 5:30 P. M. the judges closed the poils by unanimous consent, and books kept by both the Democratic and Republican challengers showed that about ten Republicans and twenty Democrats had not yet voted. One Democrat was in the chute when the poll was closed; and two others close behind him, who lost their votes, and this brought out hearty cheers from the colored Republicans present.

floating voters.

FIFTH WARD. In this ward the voting was quiet, and a great many business men were at the polling places in both precincts. Three-fourths of the votes were in the boxes by 1 o'clock. Both sides were vigilant, but very little challenging was done, as the Fifth is a residence ward, with but very few

SIXTH WARD. The vote in the first precinct was largely characterized by laboring men in the early part of the day, there being by noon over half of a possible poll of 499 votes. By 6 o'clock it was believed that every available and legal voter had been brought in by both parties. L. D. Moody and James King, Democratic challengers, made a wild rush at the start in this work, and chalmake concerning New York or the news from vote. In one case the following legal voters, arrested Connect. He gave bend in the sum of

and known by all as such, were challenged and required to have their votes sworn in, which was immediately done: Thomas Robinson, a resident of the precinct for two years; John Tanner. a resident three months, and a resident of the State for sixteen years; Lafayette Canada, resident in ward three months and State nine years; Allen C. Simms, resident in the ward four months; James Purden, resident in ward thirteen months. All of the above were voters, and in the case of Simms, who has for two months resided in challenger Moody's own property, the opposi-tion was especially despicable. In the second precinct the same plan of challenging negro votes was adopted. One case is worthy to be cited. Henry Oberton, a negro, has been a resident of the precinct since April 1. When the poll of the ward was taken by Daniel McBride, a Democratic challenger in yesterday's voting. Overton's name was duly entered on the poll book. When Overton offered his vote yester-McBride challenged it, and refused withdraw. Overton was doly sworn however. On the other hand. T. Edward Johnson, who for two years has been a resident of Kansas, attempted to vote the Democratic ticket, but a Republican challenge scon shut off such illegal action. In general the voting was comparatively quiet throughout the entire ward.

SEVENTH WARD.

Voting was very quiet. The vote of Edward Goodnict, a Republican, who had resided in the ward since Aug. 11, was challenged, but sworn in as his case was evidently legal. No other groundless attempts were made. In the second precinct the third-party ticket was in a few instances polled, but not to any alarming extent. Several for the Republican ticket reported and in some stances from Democratic sources. The challenges were few and mainly against Republican voters, and especially colored men. David R. Shrieve, living at No. 73 Dorman street, was challenged on the ground of non-residence, but it was proved that he had been a resident of the precinct for the last three months. Not a Republican vote was lost in the entire ward.

The polls were extremely quiet from the time they were opened, and by noon a large majority of the possible votes were in. In the first precinct the Republicans challenged the vote of A. Link, who has been working in Illinois for some time past. His case was quickly disposed of. In the second precinct another case of Democratic negro bulldozing was attempted, but without accomplishing any result. In the second precinct the voting was quiet and believed to be more favorable to Republican interests than the Democrats had thought probable. In the third a Chicago plasterer attempted to vote a straight Democratic ticket, but he was summarily challenged, and, failing to be sworn in, the Democracy is less at least one illegal vote. Throughout the entire ward a force of women had been stationed at the polls to furnish third-party Probibition tickets, but their supply did not lessen rapidly.

Isaac Humphries, colored, attempted to vote in the Eighth ward, but he was informed that his ward was the Eeighteenth. Before the Republican challengers could interfere he was siezed by the marshals and driven in a carriage to his polls and allowed to vote a Republican ticket in his precinct in the Eighteenth ward. As soon as his vote vote was cast, he was siezed by a deputy marshal and placed under arrest for illegal voting. Humphries is a legal

NINTH WARD.

Over 700 votes were cast in the first precinct alone. The Republican vote was steady and unscratched, so far as known. The Hebrew vote went almost solid for Harrison. The second precinct polled a heavy vote. An effective "vest pocket" vote was cast, and Democratic politicians were averse to saying whether or not they considered it of any benefit to their side. Challenges were many on both sides during the earlier part of the day, but no votes were lost. Some notable cases of negro challenging occurred from the Democratic side of the chute. Nathan Hale, a resident of the ward for five years; Josh Langsdale, born and raised in the ward; W. L. Hamilton, a resident in the city for twenty four years, and in the wardseven years; Charles R. Crawford, seven months in the ward, were all legal Republican voters, and known to be such, who were compelled by Democratic buildozers to resort to affidavits to establish their

TENTH WARD.

There was not a great deal of trouble in this ward, but it was averted only through the forbearance of the Republicans. The deputy United States marshals interfered with voters frequently but made no arrests. A large vote was polled in the ward, and the Prohibitionists got in quite a number.

ELEVENTH WARD. The deputies in this ward were continually threatening prominent Republicans, and it looked all day like there might be trouble at any time. The Republicans did little challenging, but the Democrats made it a point to challenge every man whom they did not know well. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the Republicans labored, they claim to have held ther own.

TWELFTH WARD. The Democrats made their boldest attempts at intimidation in the Twelfth ward. There are many colored voters in this ward, and before the polls were open half an hour it was evident that the deputy United States marshals had been instructed to scare all weak-kneed Repub licans from the polls by making arrests. A plentiful supply of half-drunken deputies had been distributed around the polls of both precincts, and every time a Republican attempted to vote they crowded around the window and made threats of all kinds. The first serious trouble began when D. T. Francis, a legal voter, stepped up to cast his ballot. The Democratic challenger objected to the vote, and then the lady with whom Francis boards was visited, and she stated that Francis had been boarding at her house for a sufficient length of time to entitle him to a vote. The vote was still refused by the inspector, and D. E. Pepper. of the Atlantic and Pacific tea store, who knew Mr. Francis well, stepped up to swear in the vote. The affidavit was completed and signed by Mr. Pepper, but before the inspector accepted it a deputy marshal, Riley by name, arrested Francis. Hary S. New, a short time before, had told the deputy that their intimidating scheme would not go. Then, when the deputy started to go away with Francis Mr. New followed with the purpose of going on his bond. He wasted to know why the arrest was made, and repeated his remark that the deputy could not buildoze legal voters in that manner. He said that they could not arrest a man without a warrant. Just then Jerry Collins, who has spent more time in the work-house than out, marched up behind Mr. New and grabbed him by the shoulder. Mr. New asked him by what authority he came up and seized him in that manner. Collins showed his badge. Mr. New then said he would go, but told the deputy he desired him to understand that this arrest would be followed up by serious consequences to the deputy. Mr. New was taken to United States Commissioner Morris's office and released on his own recognizance. From that time on every Republican wheattempted to vote was threatened with arrest. The Republicans were hampered, some of their regular challengers being kept away by urgent business, and Daniel Burton, the inspector who figured in the tally-sheet forgery cases, accepted two votes over peremptory challenges. W. H. Cooper joined the marshale and Inspector Burton in their efforts to intimidate the Republicans and several times climbed up into the chute and made threats toward the Republicans. who desired to vote. Mr. Burton frequently absurd his authority as an inspector by giving instructions to the Republican challengers, and by making threats a gainst them. The excitement over the action of the marshals and Inspector Burton was growing very intense, and there would probably have been a riot, had not a squad of old soldiers come upon the ground. From that time on the deputy marshals were constantly attempting to infim-

idate Republican voters, but with poor success. There was not so much excitement in the second precinct, but still the deputy marshals were continually exceeding their authority there. In that precipct, William Stewart, a Democrat, was arrested by a constable for attempting to rote illegally. Numerous Democrats were circulating in the precinct, among them W. J. Craig. who made the remark that "the Republicans are swearing in everybody, and all we can do is to get up a riot.

THIRTEENTH WARD. In this ward the Republicans claimed, while the voting was in progress, that they were gaining in the three precincts. A full vote was polled, and at each poll the Republicans worked hard. In the first precinct Thomas E. Chapdler, candidate for Congress, was especially favored. The Irish, it was said, voted strongly for the ticket, and the Democrats showed their disppointment at the many changes in favor of the Republicans. In this precinct the United States marshals did their best to prevent Republicans from voting. Henry Walls, a partner of convict Bernhamer, interfered in the arrest of Steve Crawford, a Democratic ticket peddler. Mr. F. Connett, Republican candidate for the Legislature, sought to give Walls some advice.

\$500, and was soon at his post again. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon it was claimed there had been a gain of 40 votes. At 3 o'clock there had been 400 votes polled in the second precinct. It was then stated that thirty Democrats had voted the Repubticket. The Republicans stood close lican the polls and challenged every who attempted to vote illegally. The United States marshals trumped up a charge of intimidating voters against Dr. Long and Derk DeRuiter, and arrested them. Republicans and respectable Democrats united in branding this act of Democratic buildozers an outrage. Aside from this incident the election in the second precinct passed off quietly. In the third precinct, at 4:30 in the afternoon, the Republicans claimed a gain of over 20 votes. Democrats have usually carried the precinct by about 60 majority, but they were decidedly gloomy, and talked of a majority of only 20.

FOURTEENTH WARD. The Republicans were confident of cutting the Democratic majority of 100, at the last election, in the first precinct, down to almost half that number. They were unusually hopeful. The second precinct of this ward is strongly Republican. About 1 o'clock there had been over 30 votes for the Republican ticket that in 1884 had been cast for Cleveland. In neither of the precinets was there much scratching done, with the exception of substituting the name of Chandler by a number of Democrats for that of Bynum. The colored vote in the several preeinets was large, and with but few exceptions the colored voter was on the side of Harrison and protection. At the opening of the polls in the first precinct, the Republicans were enraged by the deputy marshals pulling them away from the chute. They were kept away all day while Democratic challengers and ticketpeddlers were allowed to remain and intimidate voters as they pleased.

FIFTEENTH WARD. The Democratic leaders in this ward became uneasy early in the day, and forming their judgment according to the many changes in favor of the Republicans, talked about losing both the city and State. The first precinct of the ward has never been anything but strongly Democratic. At 2 o'clock there was a Republican gain of over fifty reported. The Republicans were thoroughly alive to the situation and were active throughout the day. At 2 o'clock there were only about one hundred votes to poll. The number of changes in favor of the Republicans was far greater than expected. In the second precinct the Irish polled an effective vote for the Republican ticket, and early the afternoon there was a material gain. Joe Blackwell was arrested by a United States marshal without cause. He was entering the chute when the cut-throat marshal grabbed him, placed him under arrest and led him away to the federal building. He soon returned, though, and voted the straight Republican ticket, amid the cheers of his friends. Trouble was expected at this precinct in the afternoon and it was only prevented by the Republicans bearing patiently many slure insults from rough Democrats were hungry for a riot. Late in the afternoon a Republican worker said he had counted quite a number of those who had voted for Cleveland in 1884 voting the Republican ticket. The Democrats stood about he polls and frequently sought to interfere with Republican voters. They were riotous and would willingly have created a disturbance at the first opportunity. On the other hand, the

would aid to bring about trouble. SIXTEENTH WARD. The Democrats, assisted by the deputy marshals, gave the Republicans a great deal of trouble here, and an unsuccessful effort was made to keep out a good many legal Republican votes. The inspector in the first precinct was criticised a good deal because he objected to receiving Republican votes after they had been sworn in. The vote in both precincts was

Republicans remained close at the polls, quiet

but determined, and avoided anything that

SEVENTEENTH WARD. Excitement ran very high all day. Several marshals were at each precinct, and were in strumental in having nearly every colored man challenged. It looked several times as if there would be trouble, but it was averted by the Republicans keeping their temper. The Republicans of the second precinct claim that the inspector admitted a Democratic vote that was clearly illegal. A full vote was polled in both precincts.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

In this ward about 75 per cent. of the whole vote polled was in by 2 P. M. No disturbances of serious character occurred, the day being unusually quiet. At the first precinct fraudulent "Republican" tickets were extensively offered to voters by the Democratic gang, who were successful in a few instances. A gentleman whose character is above suspicion saw one of these tickets, bearing the names of Harrison and Morton and thereafter the names of the Democratic presidential electors, and having for the remainder the solid Republican ticket, with the exception of county commissioners. It was offered to an old man, who voted it, believing it to be the straight ballot, in spite of the gentleman's warning of its spuriousness. During a great part of the day, in this precinct, almost every Republican voter was systematically challenged. this action involving much loss of time by voters who had to be sworn. A great many Republican names had been left off the Democratic poll-book, evidently intentionally. At the second precinct a considerable number of gas-line pipe-men, most of whose residence in the State has been but three or four months, were bustled up by the Democrats, and an attempt made to vote them. They were promptly challenged, however, and some did not reappear. One of these men, named John Shea, residing at 159 South Alabama street, it is be lieved quite certain, came here from Canada in July last. He said he had been here seven months, was sworn in and made his vote. There are several witnesses as to the man's residence, however, and an investigation will be made. The total vote polled in the ward was 697. This is Sim Coy's ward.

There were no incidents of any note in either of the precincts of this ward. The best of feeling prevailed all day, and the ward perhaps held the quietest election of any in the city. A remarkably heavy vote was polled, and over twothirds of it was in before noon. The Republicans were especially lucky in getting nearly all their vote in early in the day. In both precincts the Republicans on the ground claimed that they were making handsome gains. In the first precinct it was stated positively that ten Democrats had voted the Republican ticket. I neither presinct did the Democrats claim to be making any gains. The United States deputy marshals were on hands at both precincts, but as the Republicans around the polls outnumbered the Democrats two to one the bluffers had little to say. The Democratic challengers were very active, but they were unable to keep out any votes. TWENTIETH WARD.

There were large crowds around both voting places all day, and several times trouble was threatened, but none of any serious character occurred. The deputy marshals were very boisterous and gave more or less annovance to every Republican who voted. They always stood behind the Democratic challenger, and assisted him in his effort to keep out legal votes. Notwithstanding the many menaces the Republicans remained cool and by the middle of the afternoon had cast the larger part of their votes. At 2 o'clock 400 votes had been cast in the first precinct and 360 in the second precinct. Lee Fulmer. for sheriff, seemed to be running away ahead of his ticket in the second precinct, as it is his home. The Republicans of both precincts claimed that they were making gains. There was very little scratching done. Two or three women, wearing third-party badges, were at the polls in this ward soliciting votes for Fisk and Brooks, but up until 2 o'cleck none had been se cured. The entire vote in the second precinct was in before 5 o'clock.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

There was considerable excitement around the polls in both precints. All was caused by the acts of a half dozen United States deputy marshals who were at each precinct. There were indications of trouble before daylight, but it was avoided. The Democrats had made arrangements to capture the chute before the Republicans arrived, but Councilman Trusler and several others, hearing of the scheme, went to the polling place at 5:30 and took possession. When the Democrats came up a few minutes before 6 o'clock they were very mad, and threatened fight. At 2 o'clock 490 of the 700 votes in the first precinct had been cast. and the Republicans had nearly all of their vote in the box. The marshals in the second precinct were very troublesome, and threatened to arrest every colored man who came up to vote. There was little, if any, scratching in this ward, and neither party claimed to be making any gains. It looked like a strict party vote.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD. There were four very tough looking deputy marshals in the first presluct of this ward, and

the middle of the forenoon colored man, who had lived in the precinct for five years, attempted to vote, and was arrested by one of the marshals. As there was no charge against the man he reappeared at the polis an hour after-ward and deposited his ballot. At 2:30 o'clock 550 votes had been cast in the first precinct, and only about one hundred more were to come. P. J. Kelleher was present all day, and claimed that the Republicans had gained fifteen Irish votes. There were also four deputy marshals in the second precinct, but they did not succeed in intimidating any Republicans. A colored man who attempted to vote in both precincts was arrested by one of marshals, and a Democratic ticket was found in his possession. The Republican workers in this precinct reported heavy gains. Five hundred and five votes had been polled at sunset, and most of the Republicans had voted.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD. The Twenty-third ward was unusually quiet, although there was considerable excitement at times. This is known as the brewery ward, and the Republicans did not expect to make any gains. However, the Republicans were holding their own, and claimed that they were gaining a few votes for Harrison. In the first precinct all the votes but 105 were in by 1 o'clock. In the second precinct but 130 votes were to come after noon, and in the third precinct nearly the entire vote was in by 3 o'clock. The deputy marshals were also numerous and active in this ward, but the Republicans refused to be intimidated by them. At the second precinct one Republican put a rubber band on his ballot, and the inspector removed it before putting the ballot in the box.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD. A dozen or more of the worst characters in the city wore deputy United States marshals' badges in the Twenty-fourth ward, and they made it a point to annoy Republicans as much as possible. Every time a Republican attempted to vote the marshals would crowd around the chute, and act the part of challenger. The most troubles occurred in the third precinct, where John Higgins were one of the badges. Early in the morning Higgins attempted to interfere with the Republican challenger. The Republicans, after that incident, made it so hot for Higgins that he got out of the ward. In all the precincts the vote was all in early. The Republicans claimed they had made some gains unless some of the colored men had been frightened away by the marshals. As evening approached the marshals grew bolder, and showed their evident intention to arrest as many Republicans as possible, and then have the polls closed before they could give bond and get back to vote. With this in view quite a number of arrests were made, among them Dr. C. L. Fletcher. Another man had been arrested for challenging a vote, and Dr. Fletcher was taken in charge because he stopped one of the deputies and asked him on what charge the man had

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD. This ward has for many years been the battleground in Indianapolis on election day, and while it was free from bloodshed yesterday, it was not so from numerous skirmishes and many outrages on the part of the Democrats. Something like a score of deputy marshals were distributed over the ward, and they seemed to have been instructed to see that just as many Republicans as possible were kept from voting. No one was safe from arrest in either of the three precincts at any time during the day. In the face of all the outrages the Republicans, however, kept their temper, and thereby saved bloodshed. After noon the marshals attempted to interfere with every Republican who voted, and it was impossible to keep account of the arrests they made, as men were nabbed and carted away every few minutes. Negroes were arrested who dared open their mouth and say that a Democrat was not a legal voter. The most trouble occurred in the first precinct, and it began early in the morning with the arrest of Brainard Rorison, of the citizens' Committee of One Hundred. Mr. Rorison was simply peddling tickets, and was released immediately upon being taken before the United States commissioner. After that a half dozen or more men were arrested without any cause whatever. In the second precinct eight or ten arrests were made. The trouble began with the arrest of Thomas Ecton, a colored man. Ira Bush was in the act of swearing in Ecton, when John Muldoon and Worth Raymond, two deputy marshals, arrested both of them. Both men were back in a short time, and Ecton voted. John E. Sullivan, who stood at the poll all day, ordered the arrest of Ecton, saying, "Take, him, and lock him up." Soon afterward Joel Lewis, an old colored soldier, was arrested because he said a Democrat at a window was not entitled to a vote. James Brown, of Baltimore, who came here at the request of the national Republican committee, to watch repeaters imported by the Democrats from that city, was driven away from the precinct three times, and his life threatened. In the third precinct a great number of arrests were also made without cause. The two marshals who were most active in that precinct were John Griffin and John Higgins. Walter Saurbier, the Republican challenger, was among

those arrested. He was taken away because he challenged a Democratic vote. He was kept away from the polls two hours, but a good man was in his place all the time he was away. Notwithstanding all the attempts at intimidation, the Republicans believed they held their own in the ward.

WORK OF THE MARSHAL. The Infamies Practiced by the Hordes of

Democratic Sluggers. The scenes in and around United States Marshal Hawkins's office yesterday afternoon were such as have never before been witnessed in the State of Indiana, from the stand-point of Southern buildozing and intimidating policies. Through the services of his scores of deputies, it soon became the rule that a respectable Republican citizen of Indianapolis, no matter how well known, who had been so fortunate as to avoid arrest for "election frauds" and "illegal voting" might consider himself extremely fortunate, and rather the exception than the rule. The public generally are well posted as to the methods Democratic managers have pursued in flooding the city with saloon loafers and thugs. From a respectable point of view the deputies may be considered as having rendered excellent service, for in hundreds of cases their infamous policies served more to disgust peace-loving Democrats than encourage them in advocating such party principles. The deputies proved themselves to be nothing more than a gang of dangerous men who would stop at nothing. While they were unable to secure the inside track that Sim Cov would have advocated, had the rumor of his presence in the city been true, yet the work out-

side the chutes was none the less disgraceful. The work of yesterday divulges no course far different from this. Armed with revolvers they stood at the polls guarding the sacred purity of the Democratic votes. Scenes like the following, which occurred in the first precinct of the Sixth ward, were not uncommon: "I drew a good revolver," remarked Dr. Lockridge, a deppty United States marshal. "It is one I can depend on."

"I can say the same," replied a deputy, "for I know the gun I handle.

"My gun," said a third, "carries a clean ball." By scanning the reports from the various wards and precincts, published in another col-umn, it may be seen that these intimations relative to "shotgun policies" were near fulfillment. It would be an utter impossibility to adequately cover all the infamous deeds committed through the sauction of the marshal during the day. It would simply be to enumerate list after list of cases, the majority of them concerning colored men, where men in every sense of the word legal voters, were challenged, arrested and hauled up into the marshal's office, where they were disposed of by such assistants as Leon Bailey and others of like calibre. The downright infamy of these proceedings can best be illustrated by citing some of the cases and their disposition. One of the most popular schemes of the deputies was the exercise of their authority on men who committed the crime of asking them a civil question. In the first precinct of the Twenty-fourth ward Geo. L. Berry and John R. Wolfe, two legal voters, went to the polls to vote, and were at once challenged by Dr. Wm. Browning, Michael McGlenn and Thomas Dugan, on the ground of illegality. Fred G. Wiselogel, a freeholder of the city, offered to make an affidavit in their behalf, and as he turned aside to do so he was met with the remark from Deputy Marshal John Fox, a barkeeper in Mrs. Kiseel's saloon, corner McCarty street and Russell avenue. "Come this way to make out your affidavit." Obeying these instructions, which he supposed were authorized, he was met by two other deputies, and all were started toward the postoffice. Dr. C. I. Fletcher, who is a voter in the Second ward, happened to witness the proceeding, followed the deputies and accosted one, James McFarland, with the question, "By whose authority are you taking these

men away?" they were continually making trouble where otherwise there would have been none. About It doesn't made a — bit of difference by whose authority it is. You come with me," them no privilege to ride free, and the conductor of the world have been none. About replied the deputy, showing his badge. And insisted on collecting fare. Having only 50

all were marched away. At Marshal Hawkins's office the complaint was made that Dr. Fletcher had been interfering with officers and attempting to intimidate voters. All gave bond and were released, the votes of Berry and Wolfe being finally cast. The truth of the matter reveals the fact that one had formerly intended to vote a straight Democratic ticket before he was challenged by Dr. Browning. After his arrest and dismissal he tore the ticket into a hundred pieces, with the remark: "Give me a genuine straight Republican ticket. It is the only kind I would cast now under any consideration.

In the Sixteenth ward Horace H. Fletcher, a brother of C. I. Fletcher, met with a no less disgraceful arrest He had been sent by the Committee of One Hundred to keep a memorandum of the voters challenged in that ward, and in doing so he was considered as intimidating voters. This great stretch of imagination in construing the laws was a freak of John, better known as "Cockey" Shea, who has been in jail several times. In the first precinct of the Eleventh ward Otto Hasselman, of the Hasselman Printing Company, was persecuted by Democrats. A man by the name of Zimmerman attempted to vote and was challenged by Mr. Dill, the druggist. Before the investigation of the case was ended, and all questions answered. Mr. Dill was called away, and leaving the poll-book in the care of Mr. Hasselman, he was absent for but a moment. Hasselman asked Zimmerman where he lived, which so aroused the ire of Congressman Bynum, who happened to drive up at this time, that he said to Dr. C. C. Sharpe, a Democratic marshal, "Place Hasselman under arrest." This command was immediately obeyed. Hasselman gave ball at once for the crime of asking a question, and considered himself free. Twice more, however, during the day be was arrested on a similarly absurd charge. Derk De Ruiter, of the Thirteenth ward, was arrested for circulating spurious tickets, but for lack of any proof whatever he was dismissed. Gus Stewart, colored, was accused of illegal voting in the Fourth ward and released on bond.

Walter Sauerbeer, of the Twenty-fifth ward,

simply challenged a voter, and was at once

nabbed in for illegal challenging. He gave bond,

with John B. Elam as security. In the Fourth ward the arrests of the deputies became so frequent and so groundless that two were summoned to appear before Judge Woods, who revoked their commissions of authority. Their names were Ira Beasiey and Charles Homes. Joseph Delaine, a resident of the Fourth ward since April 4, was arrested for illegal voting. Joel Lewis, colored, a resident of the Second ward since Sep. 1, was arrested for illegal voting by Deputy United States Marshal John F. Griffin. The case of Charles Cheatam was a trifle peculiar. He has been a resident of the city since July 29, 1887, and of the Eleventh ward since last February. On last Monday Dr. Metcalf, who was among the indicted in the tally-sheet forgery cases, sought his assistance in supporting the Democratic ticket, but he was met by a direct refusal. As a consequence Metcalf challenged his vote as illegal. The case was presented before Leon Bailey and dismissed as unnecessary to prosecute. Harry Jones came to this State in 1872, and has been a resident of the Sixteenth ward since Feb. 2. His vote was challenged by Democratic officers and his arrest ordered. Accordingly Deputy Marshal James Agnew escorted him before Marshal Hawkins, but Chief Supervisor Van Buren, seeing the illegality of the arrest informed United States Commissioner Nathan Morris that it could not hold. Accordingly he ordered the arrest of Deputy Agnew, and at that the Democrats for a time began to take to cover. Commissioner Morris ordered the release of Harris, and said that he would thereafter hold no one where the case was not based upon good grounds. Deputies would rush into the marshal's office with somebody under arrest and often could swear to affidavits before a case could be perfected. Of this kind was the arrest of Samuel Goddard, a wealthy citizen and reputable gentleman of the second precint, Sixteenth ward. He was brought in for simply challenging a vote, and after him and the marshal came a dozen prominent citizens ready to go on Mr. Goddard's bond. In an instant he was released when brought before United States Commissioner Morris, who had just a moment before disposed of the Harris case in like manner, after Supervisor Van Buren had ordered the arrest of Deputy Marshal Agnew. Leon O. Bailey came into the room and was as meek as Moses, but in a moment he returned to the marshal's office where he got an affidavit for the rearrest of Mr. Goddard who, by this time, had left the building. This affidavit was signed by Thomas Powers, but Commissioner Morris declined to issue the warrant. At this Powers showed temper. He wanted the arrest made at once, but his demands were unheeded. The wholesale arrests were becoming dangerous and threatened reaction. All arrested had no difficulty in finding bail which was, in each case, placed at \$500. Wherever a deputy went with a prisoner there also went a bondsman. Up to 6 o'clock there had been about sixty arrests made, but of these about thirty-five were held. In addition to the arrests made the following

are on the list at the marshal's office: John Riley, dismissed; George Horgan, dismissed; W. H. T. Ross, dismissed; Daniel Jameson, colored, dismissed; Charles R. Crawford, Abram Jacobs, Joseph Greene, colored; Ira Rush, Thomas Ecton, colored; W. Davis, Mack Thompson, dismissed; Peter Webb, John Richardson, Ed. Gregory, Joseph Payne, colored; M. F. Connett, Steve Crawford, D. L. Davis, Richard Thompson, colored, dismissed; Theron Metcalf, J. C. Welliams, W. S. Ogle, A. A. Wornac, Ira Rush, dis-

missed; David F. Francis. The arrest of E. C. Atkins and A. H. Nordyke. manufacturers, who had gone to North-side precincts to watch the polls, was particularly infamous. At the commissioner's office they were allowed to go on their own recognizance. Like the charges upon which all other arrests of this kind had been made, the allegations against them rested in the mere whim of the brutal deputies. The charges ranged from illegal voting to intimidation and swearing in illegal voters. Considered from every conceivable standpoint, vesterday's work was unworthy of any United States official, or set of officials, as in some wards the freedom of the ballot was almost

the South. How Paupers Were Voted.

reduced to as much of a farce as it is to-day in

At the third precinct, Wayne township, Hiram W. Miller, in a number of cases, entirely disregarded the challenges of the Republicans. taking the ballot and putting it in the box. No attention was paid by him to the challenges of the inmates of the poor farm. The insane and idiots were voted in this manner in open deftance of the challenges and protests of the Republicans. Smith Williams, the superintendent of the Poor Asylum, brought some of these insane into the chute, insisting on Mr. Miller putting the vote into the box, but in one or two cases wilted, when the actions of the as well as his appearance, made the accusation of insanity so selfevident. On one occasion Miller took the vote of a man who was unable to give his name to the Republican challenger, and who had been put into the asylum as an incurably insane person. None of these persons brought by Mr. Williams were allowed to go into the chute until either Mr. Williams or his "trusty." James Thorp, had examined each ticket, and if any one had a Republican ticket it was torn up and a Democratic ticket given him. Neither Mr. Watt nor any other Republican was allowed to hand any of them tickets.

Hiram Miller fully carried out vesterday what it is said he had previously asserted he would do in regard to taking votes without any regard to challenges. A warrant was placed in the hands of United States Marshal Hawkins Monday evening for the arrest of Williams for intimidating voters, but it was not served. When asked about this failure of duty yesterday the deputy marshal, who had the warrant, said Williams could not be found. Others looked for him aftor he voted, but it was learned that he drove about the county to keep out of the way of the officers, it is charged.

Work of the Veterans.

The Harrison and Morton First Regiment of Veterans did good work all over the city yesterday. As soon as the members had all voted they assembled at the county central committee room, and were assigned by Col. George W. Spahr to the various wards of the city. As high as twenty men were sent to some wards and their presence had much to do with quieting down the unruly deputy United States marshals. Every man of the 1,500 members of the regiment was on duty at some point, and worked untiringly from daylight until dark.

Filing Suits Against the Marshal.

The high-handed action of his deputies is likely to cause alarm to Marshal Hawkins's bondsmen. Suits for false arrest will thicken about that officer until he will wish he had never become a zealons Democratic politician. Harry S. New has instituted suit for \$20,000 damages, and after that are to come, to-day, suits by Meserr. Rorison, Nordyke, Atkins and others.

Notes of the Day.

George Franklin, colored, was assaulted on West Washington street last night by three Democrats, because he hurrahed for Harrison. His head was badly cut in several places.

Six thugs started from Cincinnati, yesterday morning, on a Big Four train, for this city, Each one had a special permit from the Postoffice